VITAMIN B17 SCIENTIFIC CANCER FACTS

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Vitamin B17 is believed by scientists and also by medical experts that it is able to help our body kill cancerous cells. This vitamin is plentiful in the seeds of apricot kernels, apple seeds, and also nuts like the bitter almond. Sadly many of these food are getting harder and harder to get. Foods with a high content of Vitamin B17 are called nitrilosides.

G. Edward Griffin in his book World Without Cancer gives eight detailed case-studies of patients who took laetrile and recovered from cancer in the 1960s and 1970s (p119ff). Dr Binzel in his book Alive and Well cites twenty-one cases from 1970s up to 1992 (p114ff).
Jason Vale, himself a cancer survivor, kept a journal on the internet of testimonies of many people he had helped. Testimonies from this journal in 1997 and early 1998 can also be found in Phillip Day's book Cancer, Why we're still dying to know the truth.

Ross Pelton, R.Ph, PhD, and Lee Overholder PhD (Alternatives in Cancer Therapy) report on a clinical trial which was conducted by the Mayo Clinic for the National Cancer Institute (US) , published in 1982, which claimed laetrile was ineffective as a treatment for cancer. In an effort to ensure a proper trial, one of the clinics using laetrile offered to provide free laetrile of known quality for the study. This offer was refused. Dr James Cason of the University of California reportedly tested the substance used in the NCI study and found that it did not contain any amygdalin.

W. John Diamond, M.D. and W. Lee Cowden, M.D. in Cancer Diagnosis – What to do next, (Alternative Medicine.com, Tiburon, 2000) tell of the successes of the metabolic therapies at American Biologics Hospital in Tijuana, Mexico where diet, amygdalin (laetrile) and nutritional supplements are emphasized together with detoxification and embryonic live-cell therapy. In 1987 the hospital presented an overview of its first 5,000 cancer cases to the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress. Among these cases, of which more than 90% were supposedly terminal, ABH achieved a five-year survival rate of about 20% with few or no symptoms reported by the patients.

The success of Dr Binzel in his general practice in the US has already been mentioned, as has the success of Dr Contreras at the Oasis of Hope Hospital, Mexico. (see above)

Felicity Corbin Wheeler lost a daughter to cancer before she herself was diagnosed with terminal pancreatic cancer and given no more than 6 months to live. She was offered no conventional treatment. She treated herself with injections of laetrile and ate apricot kernels and within a year her cancer had disappeared. See her book God's Healing Word (Book Publishing World 2006).

A brief synopsis of experiments with Laetrile:
Dr. Ernest T. Krebs, Jr. is a biochemist and the researcher who first isolated Laetrile in apricot seeds and also **discovered B-15** (pangamic acid, a vitamin which has been proven to be an important adjunctive therapy in the treatment of illnesses related to circulation).

He spent three years in the study of anatomy and medicine at Hahnemann Medical College and then changed his direction and became a doctor of biochemistry. He did undergraduate work at the University of Illinois between 1938-41. He did graduate work at the University of Mississippi and also at the University of California.

By 1950, he had isolated the nutritional factor in crystalline form and named it **Laetrile**. He tested it on animals to make sure that it was not toxic. He then had to prove that it was **not toxic to humans**. There was only one thing to do. He rolled up his sleeve and injected Laetrile into his own arm. As he predicted, there were not harmful or distressing side effects.

I find it interesting to note that Dr. Krebs was more than willing to test his theory about **Laetrile** on himself while **cancer doctors** and their personnel take great precautions to be sure they themselves are not exposed to the drugs they administer to their cancer victoms mean patients.

Dr. Krebs authored many scientific papers in his lifetime. He was the recipient of numerous **honors and doctorates** both at home and abroad. He was the science director of the John Beard Memorial Foundation before his death in 1996.

Dr. Dean Burk, Director of the Cytochemistry Section of the federal government's National Cancer Institute reported that, in a series of tests on animal tissue, the (Laetrile) vitamin B-17 had **no harmful effect on normal cells, but was deadly to a cancer cell**.

In another series of tests, Dr. Burk reported that Laetrile was responsible for **prolonging the life** of cancerous rats eighty percent longer than those in the control group that were not inoculated.

Dr. Burk was one of the foremost **cancer specialists** in the world. He was the recipient of the **Gerhard Domagk Award for Cancer Research**, the **Hille brand Award of the American Chemical Society**, and the **Commander Knighthood of the Medical Order of Bethlehem**(Rome) founded in 1459 by Pope Pius XI. He held a Ph.D. in **biochemistry** earned at the University of California.

He was a Fellow of the National Research Council at the University of London, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology, and also Harvard. **He was senior chemist at the National Cancer Institute**, which he helped establish, and in 1946 became Director of the **Cytochemistry** Section.

He belonged to eleven scientific organizations, wrote three books relating to chemotherapy research in cancer, and was author or co-author of more than two hundred scientific papers in the field of ***cell chemistry***. He is a biochemist. If Dr. Burk says that Laetrile works, I believe him!

For five years, between 1972 and 1977, **Laetrile was meticulously tested** at Sloan-Kettering under the direction of Dr. Kanematsu Sugiura.

Dr. Sugiura was the senior laboratory researcher at **Sloan-Kettering** with over 60 years experience. He had earned the highest respect for his knowledge and integrity. He was the perfect person to conduct experiments since his quest for truth blocked out anything else.

Dr. C. Chester Stock, the man in charge of Sloan-Kettering's laboratory-testing division wrote this about Dr. Sigiura, **"Few, if any, names in cancer research are as widely known as Kanematsu Sugiura's…** Possibly the high regard in which his work is held is best characterized by a comment made to me by a visiting investigator in cancer research from Russia."

"He said, 'When Dr. Sugiura publishes, we know we don't have to repeat the study, for we would obtain the same results he has reported.'" (Ralph Moss, **The Cancer Syndrome**, New York: Grove Press, 1980 pg. 258)